

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."— *Cowper*.

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No. 10.

"Who is a God like unto Thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of His heritage? He retained not his anger forever, because He delighteth in mercy. He will turn again. He will have compassion upon us; He will subdue our iniquities: and Thou wilt cast all their sins into the depths of the sea."—*Micah, 7: 18, 19.*

Mercy.

"Mercy is dear to God, and intercedes for the sinner and breaks his chains, and dissipates the darkness, and quenches the fire of hell, and destroys the worm, and rescues from the gnashing of teeth. To her the gates of heaven are opened. She is the queen of virtues, and makes men like to God, for it is written, 'Be ye merciful, as your Father which is in heaven is merciful.' She has silver wings, like the dove, and feathers of gold, and soars aloft, and is clothed with the divine glory, and stands by the throne of God; when we are in danger of being condemned she rises up and pleads for us, and covers us with her defence, and folds us in her wings. God loves mercy more than sacrifice."—*St. Chrysostom.*

Mercy and Judgment.

Again. Who has taught us the lesson of pity? There can be no question that the sense of pity for human sufferings, of sympathy for human wrongs, of solidarity with all who are in pain or sorrow, has been developed in this age to an extent not known at any previous period of the world's history.

It is an historic fact that this age is pre-eminently a merciful age. An age which feels a sense of horror for all needless anguish, a sense of indignation against all who inflict it, or who have no compassion for those on whom it falls. We could not tolerate for a moment the infliction of the tortures which were daily inflicted in past centuries, which are still daily inflicted in barbarous and heathen lands. The foul dungeons and awful implements of the dark ages, dungeons which were then habitually filled with prisoners, implements with which the human body was then constantly wrenched and torn—make our blood freeze with horror. Were it known in these days that even the most atrocious malefactor had been stretched on the rack or broken on the wheel, the prison in which such a deed was done would be stormed and burnt to ashes to-morrow by the honest fury of the multitude. We have abolished

not only the rack and the pillory, but even the treadmill and the stocks. Public opinion can now but barely tolerate that punishment of the lash, even for the most atrocious outrages, which in the days of our fathers was an every day incident of naval and military life, and was then the penalty of the most venial offences. Whence have we learned this sense of pity? Is it a shame to us or an honor? And does it show growth or degeneracy in the knowledge of God's will to man?—*Canon Farrar.*

The Work of Justice Not Completed.

But let us not imagine that there is no longer any tyranny to punish, any thralldom to relieve. Let not the legislature be weary in well doing! Let them turn a merciful eye, not merely to the dungeon, but to the factory; not merely to the suffering and perhaps guilty man, but to the helpless and certainly unoffending child! For my part, I firmly rely on the progressive march of humanity. In a barbarous age it was confined to men of our religion. Within our own times it extended only to men of our own color. But as time shall roll on I am persuaded that it will not be limited even to our kind, that we shall feel how much the brute creation also is entitled to our sympathy and kindness, and that any needless or wanton suffering inflicted upon them will on every occasion arouse and be restrained by public indignation and disgust.—*Lord Mahon's Hist., chap. 16.*

A LIBRARY edition of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer is in course of publication by Graves & Co., and the "Times" speaks highly of the artistic excellence of the work, opining at the same time that the reproduction of such pictures as "The Monarch of the Glen," and "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," cannot fail to arouse fresh interest in those already acquainted with the painter's marvellous renderings of animal life. The writer of the article in question thinks much good may be achieved in inculcating kindness to animals by means of such reproductions, especially in view of Sir Edwin's fine perception of the intelligence and humor which underlie the dog's habits and physiognomy, a perception acquired by close observation and intimate study of the animals he drew. We quote part of the review:—"During the Reign of Terror, it seems, a party of captives in the prison of the Magdolonnettes, while in hourly expectation of

being dragged away to the guillotine, warmly discussed the question whether brutes were not mere machines, with movements more or less complicated. Descartes's theory on the subject found many supporters; but the unmistakable sympathy evinced by a dog for the distress of its master, who had just been torn from his family and sent there as a 'moderate,' convinced the most obdurate of the group that Descartes was in error. It may be fairly assumed that if Landseer had flourished in Paris for half a century before this time, the inmates of the most pestilential of prisons would have been deprived of the solace afforded by the discussion in question. No one could reconcile any faith in this particular feature of Cartesianism with an acknowledgment of the intense truth of such pictures as 'Dignity and Impudence,' and 'The Shepherd's Chief Mourner.'"

Kind Treatment of Horses.

It has been observed by experienced horse-trainers that naturally vicious horses are rare, and that among those that are properly trained and kindly treated when colts they are the exception.

It is superfluous to say that a gentle and docile horse is always the more valuable, other qualities being equal, and it is almost obvious that gentle treatment tends to develop this admirable quality in the horse as well as in the human species, while harsh treatment has the contrary tendency. Horses have been trained so as to be entirely governed by the words of the driver, and they will obey and perform their simple but important duties with as much alacrity as the child obeys the direction of the parent.

It is true that all horses are not equally intelligent and tractable, but it is probable that there is less difference among them in this regard than there is among his human masters, since there are many incitements and ambitions among men that do not affect animals.

The horse learns to know and to have confidence in a gentle driver, and soon discovers how to secure for himself that which he desires, and to understand his surroundings and his duties. The tone, volume, and inflection of his master's voice indicate much, perhaps more than the words that are spoken. Soothing tones rather than words calm him if excited by fear or anger, and angry and excited tones tend to excite or anger him. In short, bad masters make bad horses.—*Scientific American.*

Vivisection. Answer to Dr. Paget.

The January "Nineteenth Century" contains a reply by Mr. R. H. Hutton to the article by Dr. Paget in the December number, and from which we quoted in our February paper. The several points in the December article are fairly stated and fully answered; but in regard to this, each reader may judge, either by what we have space for, or, still better, by reading both articles in full in the magazine where they appeared.

The article is called "The Biologists on Vivisection," and the writer was a member of the Royal Commission which investigated the whole subject in 1876.

He begins by saying, "Sir James Paget and his colleagues, in the December number of this Review, accuse the opponents of vivisection of being either carried away by an impulse so vehement that they have never been able to form a careful judgment on the subject, or of having formed that judgment in complete ignorance of the most important facts of the case. I cannot fairly plead guilty to either of those charges, and I do find in the three papers published in the last number of this Review the strongest evidence that the eminent men who wrote them have, on their side, completely ignored the main facts of the case opposed to them. Their own case, of course, they state powerfully enough, and I do not at all deny its superficial plausibility, but they are at least as careless or ignorant of the opposite side of the question as even the most passionate of their antagonists are of the scientific side of the question. Dr. Wilks even goes so far as to assert repeatedly in the course of his paper that all opponents of vivisection base their opposition on the assumption that physiological experiments on animals are all useless. He had evidently read hardly anything that has been written on the subject except on his own side of the case." . . .

"My own belief is that while a great deal of credit has been taken for the scientific results of vivisection which did not fairly belong to it, a sober and moderate estimate, such as that made by Sir James Paget in his paper of last month, of the share which these experiments have had in contributing to the new and more efficient methods of treating disease, may very likely be a just one; and at all events I am quite aware that a great surgeon and biologist like Sir James Paget, whose mind is too judicial to ascribe to one source of new knowledge what is clearly arrived at by the converging lines of a great many different methods of inquiry, is a far better judge of the matter than a mere layman can be. But I do hold very strongly that it is infinitely better for medical science to lose this advantage, and to advance more slowly without it on its intellectual side, than to soil itself by association with a demoralizing practice which strikes at the very root of the healing art." . . .

"What Sir James Paget argues is this, that because we have not yet done away with a number of very cruel amusements, and very cruel modes of killing vermin, and certain cruel modes of preparing sheep and oxen for the market, therefore it is most inconsistent to forbid experiments which, whether they inflict less, or equal, or more pain than those objectionable practices, are at all events of infinitely greater ultimate value, and have the sanction of an infinitely higher purpose. But the reply is very simple. Though I am no vegetarian (and, if I were, I should be obliged to contemplate a far more effectual extermination of the lower races of animals than any one contemplates now, since we should want all the vegetable food they eat, and could not spare it to them, if they were not to form any part of our food themselves)—still I am most anxious to see all cruel modes of killing animals put an end to. I quite agree with Dr. Wilks, for instance, that if one or two human beings could give their experience of the torture of being hunted, as the man who had to run for his life in the Franco-German

war did, we should have far better means of interpreting the shriek of the hare or the rabbit, as it feels the dogs upon it, than we have now, and that we should feel as much ashamed of our coursing and hunting as we do of cock-fighting, and bull- or bear-baiting." . . .

"But what our physicians and biologists entirely decline to face is this: What would be the result on what I may call the cruel amusements, the popular hunting, the coursing, and vermin-destroying, of the rise of a new scientific class of physiologists, protected by the full sanction of the State, consisting of great and distinguished men, pursuing what we are told to regard as the noblest possible ends, and resulting in the protracted torture of hundreds of cats and dogs—many of them decoyed away from their owners for the purposes of the laboratory, though not of course with the knowledge or consent of the distinguished men who intend to inflict these tortures? We must of course expect that if this practice is to receive the full liberty and complete sanction which, when kept in the hands of a thoroughly educated man, Dr. Wilks and Professor Owen claim for it, we shall soon arrive at the same goal whither the other great nations which sanction the practice have already arrived." . . .

"What Professor Ludwig has done at Leipzig I do not doubt at all that Professor Burdon Sanderson would think it right to practice here. What S. Schiff did in Florence and M. Paul Bert—now Minister of Education and Worship—used to do in Paris, I have no doubt that Professor Ray Lankester would find plenty of good reasons for doing in London. There is no guarantee in an Anglo-Saxon race, apart from principle and conviction, for any exceptional tenderness of treatment. May I not go further and say that when we have got so far as this, that our physiologists assert the absolute duty of following out any investigation, however keen the torture it may involve, which promises a great light on scientific problems, and therefore a great chance, at least, of aid to the healing art, those who live up to these principles will more and more suppress any such disinclination to inflict pain which they may find still lingering in their breasts, and will sternly set themselves to do their duty, be the horror of it what it may? Now, the question I want to press on the medical advocates of a free vivisection-table is this: What would be the influence of their free vivisection-tables on the more thoughtless and brutal parts of our population? Should we have more or less chance of getting rid of the cruel amusements, and the cruel modes of destroying vermin, to which Sir James Paget refers, after we had sanctioned the rise of a great profession, not of healers but of investigators, free to torture the animal world in the interests of science as they would, without let or hindrance from the law? The answer is pretty plain. Germany, France, and Italy are not countries in which humanity to the lower animals is more common than it is in England, but less; and partly, no doubt, that is the cause, and partly also the result, of the total indifference felt to the horror of vivisection." . . .

"Surely it is obvious enough that Sir James Paget's argument is one from the bad to the worse. He argues that because we are so reckless and unscrupulous in our sports and modes of killing, there is great inconsistency in objecting to the rise of a regular scientific class who are to set an example of indifference to the sufferings of the lower animals when weighed against possible benefits to humanity; and this is to argue that because many of us are cruel, we ought to complete and round off the picture by dignifying cruelty with the mantle of science. I maintain, on the other hand, that you cannot take a step so certain to stimulate the thoughtless cruelty which still survives among us, as to sanction the deliberate infliction of a great mass of thoughtful cruelty, justified only by the prospect of ultimate benefit to man at the cost of untold agonies to his miserable fellow creatures." . . .

"What is required, then, by the physiologists is

this, that while endeavoring to put down all the cruel amusements, and to substitute for the cruel modes of terminating life the most speedy and painless we can find, we shall at the same time sanction the unrestricted growth of a new profession of very great dignity and influence, in which animal torture when weighed against human gains of any kind, whether purely intellectual or directly beneficial to the bodily health or life of men, are to be accounted just as light in the balance as the individual investigator chooses to consider it. Does any man in his senses really believe that such a revolution as this can be effected without lowering enormously the popular consideration for animal suffering? If it is to be a final answer to every question as to the 'why' that the utility of the result far outweighs the mischief of inflicting so much pain, how are we to answer the brutal wagner or the brutal rat-catcher who declares that as it is essential for the duty he has undertaken to obtain a certain result in a certain time, and at a certain cost, the end must justify the means, even though the team be overdriven, or the rats poisoned by the most agonizing of all poisons to obtain it? You cannot by any possibility inaugurate a new and highly distinguished profession of persons whose business it is known to be to inflict on animals any amount of suffering requisite for the special purpose of benefiting men, without giving a new impulse to the selfishness of men in every other grade of life, and postponing indefinitely the possible acceptance of the humaner creed to which the Act for preventing cruelty to domestic animals gives at once public expression and a new authority." . . .

"The absolute prohibition of all alcoholic drinks, except as a drug in the pharmacopoeia of the medical man, would probably save a hundred times as many lives, and a thousand times as many constitutions, as all the painful experiments upon animals put together; yet no combination of doctors will ever force that upon us, and I think it is quite right that they should not be able to do so. Again, the refusal of weak nations to defend themselves against their adversaries would probably prevent infinitely more cruel deaths and crueler wounds than all the tortures inflicted on animals since the science of medicine had its rise have contributed to the same result; and yet men are quite right in not saving their lives and their constitutions at the cost of their liberty and their national life. I believe that no argument is practically weaker with men, in a case where moral considerations can be ranged on the other side, than the plea of utility to health and life. You might prevent numberless and complex diseases by prohibiting the marriage of men and women of unsound constitutions, but moral considerations will not allow the State to do it. Now what is the moral consideration which, in my belief, will outweigh all the pleas of the vivisectionists, and prevent mankind from accepting their estimate of the question at issue? I believe it is this—that while we are bound to keep animal life in subordination to that of man, we are also bound to kill humanely any creatures whose destruction is needful for our life, and regard them and treat them as *bona fide* fellow-creatures, in so far as their nature is akin to ours, and to associate our happiness with theirs. We are indeed bound to spare them just as much as we, if we were in the power of a higher race as they are in our power, should expect to be spared by that higher race ourselves. Thus it seems to me that all those sufferings in which the lower animals only share our own fate—as the horse, for instance, shares the liabilities of his rider in war, or in dangerous journeys; or as the dog shares the abbreviated life and the various hardships of the St. Bernard monks in their work of mercy at the Swiss hospice—are perfectly legitimate." . . .

"But I cannot conceive it possible that we can once begin to treat the lower races of animals as destined to benefit us chiefly by their agonies, without extinguishing in ourselves that genuine sympathy which our common nature and common

susceptibilities, and indeed, as many men now hold, our common origin, ought to excite. I think that in a rough way we may put ourselves in the place of the lower animals, and ask what we, with their pains, and their sensitiveness, and their prospects of life and pain, and happiness, might fairly expect of beings of much greater power, but of common susceptibilities. Small pains, and sufferings, and risks, such as we ourselves would willingly undergo (were our lots as simple as theirs, and were there none dependent upon us) for the sake of helping those above us, we may fairly require of the creatures beneath us. I, for my part, have always thought that the genuine inoculations—the only really very fruitful experiments among those of recent times—should be included in this class, except in the rare cases where they are known to involve far more torture than the ordinary diseases to which animals are liable, especially as these inoculations may well benefit not only men but the very creatures which suffer them. Indeed, there have been not a few medical men who have tried the effect of such inoculation upon themselves; and there would have been many more of such experiments were not the claims of kindred among men so much more urgent than any claims amongst the lower animals possibly can be."

"Yet I tried in vain in the Commission on Vivisection to get any physiologist to put limits of any kind to the agony which he thought it right to inflict for what he called a 'sufficient end.' Now it seems to me that if we are to separate the lower races of animals so entirely from man, that we may inflict any amount of anguish upon them purely for our own benefit—anguish which we should feel it utterly atrocious to inflict on the most criminal for the same end—we sever all ties of sympathy with the lower races of animals, and compel ourselves to assume toward them the moral attitude of selfish tormentors. And the result of that would, I believe, be so disastrous to our civilization, that we should lose infinitely more in the tone and character of our humanity than we could ever gain in the lives we might save, or the limbs we might heal, or the diseases we might cure, by the knowledge derived from such tortures or from the sanitary resources which they might reveal."

Connecticut Humane Society.

This society held its first annual meeting at Hartford on Tuesday, Jan. 24th, having two sessions, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. At the first meeting Mr. H. E. Burton, its secretary, presented a report showing what had been already done by the society in its first year, illustrated by cases in which it had interfered successfully against cruelty; enlivened by remarks full of wit and wisdom. This society was formed April 26th, 1881. At that time, says the report, there were one hundred and thirteen members. It has now fifteen vice-presidents, between sixty and seventy agents, and a total membership of three hundred and seventy-one, to wit: twenty life members, nine associate life members, eighty-six active members, thirty-four associate members, and two hundred and twenty-two branch members. This result is justly held to be both encouraging and justly stimulative of future effort.

Attention was called to two provisions of the charter; the first is that which gives authority to the governor to appoint, upon the nomination of the directors, special prosecuting officers with power to make and prosecute, anywhere in the State, complaints for violations of law involving injustice or cruelty to man or to the lower animals; the second is that which permits courts to appoint the society to be the guardian of children, upon its own or other application. These powers are specially valuable, because they remove many of the hindrances to an efficient enforcement of laws directed against the special evils which the society endeavors to overcome, while the second opens an easy approach to a form of assistance to neglected or abused children that is of the greatest importance.

It will be observed that the primary object of this society is to prevent cruelty. It does not seek first and foremost, in all cases, to visit upon offenders the penalties of the law: that course is the last resort, except in instances where the offense is so great, the transgressor so obtuse, or the circumstances so pressing, that humanity, the public welfare, and the purposes of prevention demand that he be dealt with by the criminal courts.

Least of all does it originate prosecutions from feelings of personal animosity; or to replenish its treasury with fines; or to make an impression that it is superhumanly active; or to advertise itself by sensational proceedings and reports. The society justifies the law always, and uses it occasionally. * * * The mere existence of this society has operated, very signally, to lessen the abuse of animals. Its officers know this from their own observation, and from the testimony of agents, members, and individuals who are not members, in various places. And this fact becomes more and more apparent as the society multiplies its agents and members, and extends its organization and efforts in the cities and towns of the State. Its presence anywhere is an emphatic warning to offenders, and a new impetus to the humane sentiment of individuals and communities.

The report of the treasurer, Ralph W. Cutler, showed receipts of \$2,246.53, and expenditures of \$1,770.50, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$176.03 for the new account.

Letters were written by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, from which we make extracts. Mrs. Stowe says:

"To my mind the care of the defenceless animal creation is to be an evidence of the complete triumph of Christianity. The Bible says in the first part of Genesis that the Creator gave man dominion over the animal kingdom, but Jesus Christ declared the truth that dominion implies the obligation of service, care and protection. This truth is now being felt in modern society in relation to the obligations of kings and rulers among men, but the spirit of it extends equally to the supremacy of man over the animals."

"When our Lord declares that of the sparrows of whom five are sold for two farthings, not one is forgotten before God, he assumes in the deepest and broadest way that God cares for animals."

Mrs. Cooke says:

"I approach the drivers, who always stop to breathe their horses at the top of the hill which falls from just before my door. I begin to speak of the weather—this is the one thing New England weather is good for, to talk about—and then say something about coal teaming being hard work for men—and for horses too."

"This latter clause invariably brings a little spark into the eye of the respondent, as if a new idea lit there; and often he will walk forward and look at his horses, ease the harness a bit somewhere, and then come back and look at me in expressive silence, as if he would like to say 'You're a queer one!' but refrains from civility."

"Sometimes I give the horses a tuft of grass or an apple, which causes a prolonged stare. One day I said to a driver: 'It's very warm, isn't it? You must have suffered coming down.'"

"'Dreadful hot,' he said."

"'And your horses look blown, too.'"

"He nodded, and gave a sidelong look at their panting sides."

"'How they would like to swear,' I said serenely."

"He did not give me a sidelong look then, but a full stare, or rather glare, of which I was, of course, unconscious."

"'It would be such a comfort to them,' I went on. 'When you're tired and hot and thirsty and overworked, you can swear about it and relieve your mind, but the horses can't say a word, poor dumb things!'"

"A curious change came over his grimy face. He went up to the heads of his horses, looked at

them, stroked them, lifted the reeking harness, looked at me again, and drove on. I know I did not point a moral, or even enter my feeble protest against profanity, but I did plant an idea and 'firm it down,' as florists say; and I think that is the first step we can take. When a man begins to see that a beast can suffer he begins to be responsible for its sufferings, not before; and then he gets into position to act on that responsibility and become amenable to law. There is, I know, a class far more difficult to deal with than the ignorant, whose continual example works against our humane purposes; men of professed moral and religious character even; men often of an apparent kindness in their social relations (though I should dread to have my daughter marry into that tribe), but who take delight in slaughtering frightened, half-starved, helpless birds, fluttering heavily upward from long malign imprisonment, and in the first moment of freedom slain in the pursuit of 'sport'; men who go out day after day to shoot the shy dwellers, furred or feathered, who make our forest glades vocal and social, not killing the tender things for need of food or money, but simply to see how straight they can fire a gun."

An address was made in the afternoon by Mr. P. T. Barnum, showing his warm interest in the work of the society. In the evening by Geo. T. Angell, Esq., president of the Massachusetts Society, who had an audience of the best character, and was listened to with the closest attention while he presented the claims of the animal world earnestly and cogently. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed for his most acceptable address, which closed the meeting. The society has every reason to be encouraged by these meetings in its good work.

Kerosene and Rats.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1883.

Editor Our Dumb Animals:

Accidentally coming into possession of a number of your paper of January, 1881, I noticed a paragraph stating the refusal of a Massachusetts justice to issue warrants for the arrest of parties pouring kerosene upon live rats and setting fire to them. Thinking that the action of an Illinois justice in a similar case, might be of interest, possibly of value in the future, I append a copy of a similar complaint and its result, found in the records of the Illinois Humane Society:

CHICAGO, December, 5, 1877.

Some person at Colne's saloon, on Adams Street, opposite the City Hall, put kerosene on several rats in a trap, and then set fire to them, burning them alive.

Reported by son of Senator Woodward.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1877.

Officer Dudley called at the saloon mentioned in this report, and one Victor Montaland acknowledged that he committed the act, and seemed to think it was fun. The officer arrested him and took him before Justice Morrison, who imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

Chicago justices usually render the society willing assistance in prosecuting offenders.

This idea of torturing an animal because it is unlovely or mischievous, is one of the grossest forms of cruelty and injustice. Certain animals and the reptiles, for some inscrutable reason seem to be created only to be shunned (though not every one places the rat in that category) but that is no reason why the body they are compelled to bear should be tortured or abused. C M F.

Dutch fishermen kill their fish as soon as they take them from the water, preventing them from dying slowly and having their tissues softened. The superiority of the flavor of the fish killed by Dutchmen, when compared with those which die slowly in French markets is, says M. Baule, very great.

Our Dumb Animals.

BOSTON, MARCH, 1882.

Our March Paper.

Its picture is an engraving from one of the paintings of Mr. G. A. Holmes, to which he has given the quaint title of "Kiss Me."

Our readers will find an article on vivisection in reply to that in our last paper in favor of vivisection. This was written by Mr. Hutton, editor of the "London Spectator," who was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed some years since to examine the subject in England.

We invite attention to the article on a Dog Shelter in Boston. It will be seen that a definite proposal has been made to the Massachusetts Society by Mr. Nathan Appleton.

The reports of the meetings of other societies will well repay a careful reading.

In the doings of the directors of the Massachusetts Society P. C. A., will be found their action in relation to the death of Mr. R. E. Apthorp, President of the Society P. C. C. We are glad to add that Mr. Apthorp was a frequent visitor at our office and contributor to our paper. There were few good causes that had not his sympathy and warm support in word and deed.

We continue under obligations to many friends, known and unknown, for selections and original articles, to whom this acknowledgment is due.

The letter from Madrid is a fresh proof of the wide growth of our cause. Its account of the special works of the Madrid Society, and its outspoken words in regard to bull fights, deserve our instant recognition and honor.

Important Sale of Pictures.

The pictures of Mrs. Darrah, which were bequeathed by her for the benefit of the Massachusetts Society P. C. A., are now on exhibition at Williams and Everett's, 508 Washington Street. They will be sold at auction, Tuesday Feb. 28th, and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 1st, 2d, 3d, each day at 2.30 o'clock, by Sullivan Bros. & Libbie, auctioneers. All friends of the Society, especially all lovers of fine paintings, are earnestly invited to examine these pictures and to aid as they can in making the sale successful in every way, so that the generous purpose of Mrs. Darrah may be fulfilled.

"Waiting for Master."

It will deeply interest many readers to hear that we are drawing near to the end of the distribution of one hundred and eighty thousand of these cards. No better work in humane education has been done, we think, for the same expense and trouble in this State. The few towns whose committees have not sent for them, may be too late if they do not send very soon. How happy the thought of the good they have done to their bountiful giver! As samples we quote a few sentences from late letters.

From Essex County: "I gave to two teachers who have charge of schools the cards. They delighted their scholars by distributing the cards among them. A number of children have left with me thanks for the kind lady who furnished them, and I believe every scholar would send thanks if they knew I was writing. I attended an examination of one of the schools, and was surprised and delighted to hear seven boys and girls recite the 'Who stole the eggs?' from one of

the selections. At the close of the examinations the chairman of the committee thanked the children for reciting the poem so well. He felt sure, he said, that none of them would ever be guilty of robbing a dear bird of her eggs. All said in a chorus, 'Not I!' I wish all the members of your society could have heard them."

Franklin County: "The picture is so beautiful; and the noble sentiment upon the reverse side will influence thousands of young minds to bear fruits of mercy in years to come, for which our dumb animals, if they could know and understand, would bless your noble society and its generous benefactors. Believing that Heaven will prosper you, I am your friend in the cause."

Hartford, Ct.: "Thanks for the cards. I spent the whole hour in Sunday School in talking of them to my scholars. They seemed much interested, and all signed the pledge of mercy."

Bremen, Germany: "I have been much gladdened with the brilliant cards you sent me, and shall be very happy if you will be kind enough to favor us, also, in future with any cards or publications you may issue."

The Regular Monthly Meeting of Directors for February.

Was held on the 15th at 11 o'clock A.M. at the room of the Society, 96 Tremont Street, Boston.

Present: Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. Lowell, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Sears, Miss Alice Russell, and Messrs. Angell, Sawyer, Nathan Appleton, Henry B. Hill and Geo. Noyes.

President Angell in the chair.

In the necessary absence of Secretary Firth, Mr. Noyes consented to act as Secretary *pro tem* of the meeting.

Voted, To dispense with the reading of records of the January meeting, also with that of the monthly cash account: the latter being referred to the Finance Committee.

Voted, That the chairman be instructed to appoint a committee of five to nominate directors for the coming year. Subsequently the chairman appointed Mr. Forbes, Mr. Appleton, Miss Wigglesworth, Geo. Noyes, Mr. Sawyer and Nathan Appleton.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer it was unanimously

Voted, That, whereas, the city of Boston has required bonds to the amount of nine thousand dollars (\$9,000) for three officers of the Society, in the sum of \$3,000 each, to serve as police officers of Boston, with the usual conditions; and, whereas, the President of this Society has signed said bonds, and Messrs. Sawyer and Firth have signed as sureties;

Resolved, that the directors hereby vote that the Society shall hold said signers free from personal liability on said bonds.

Mr. Appleton then read a letter signed by the president and secretary of the Protective Society at Madrid, Spain (the letter will be found in another column).

On motion of Mr. Sawyer it was

Voted, To place the said letter on record, and a fraternal letter of recognition and respect be forwarded by our President and Secretary to the officers of the Madrid Society.

Voted, On motion of Mr. Appleton, that the following persons be made honorary members of the Massachusetts Society P. C. A.: Her Royal High-

ness the Princess of Wales, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Mr. Jose de Cardenas, president of the Madrid Society.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer,

Voted, The Directors of the Mass. Society P. C. A. would heartily return their thanks to Nathan Appleton, Esq., for his gift of fifty dollars (\$50), to be paid to the two policemen of this city who shall do the most marked service in preventing cruelty to animals in 1882, and, also, for his fine steel engraving of Landseer's picture of "Dignity and Impudence" for the walls of our office. Also, our equally hearty thanks to Thomas G. Appleton, Esq., of this city, for his beautiful gift of an oil painting of the head of a spaniel dog, which now so fitly adorns our room.

Mr. Angell then read a letter from Secretary Firth which indicated that his health might prevent him from continuing to discharge the duties of Secretary.

Voted, On motion of Mr. Sawyer, that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to confer with Mr. Firth, with full power to arrange as they see fit.

The chair appointed J. Murray Forbes, Mrs. Wm. Appleton, Miss Wigglesworth, Geo. Noyes, Daniel Needham, S. E. Sawyer and Nathan Appleton.

It was then

Voted, On motion of Mr. Appleton, that the Directors have with deep regret received the communication from their esteemed Secretary, A. Firth, Esq., and would express a most earnest hope that his health may be soon restored.

Mr. Appleton offered the following preamble and votes, which were unanimously approved:—

Whereas, R. E. Apthorp, Esq., recently President of our kindred Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has just died; be it unanimously

Voted, That the Directors of the Mass. Society P. C. A. desire to express their high sense of Mr. Apthorp's ability and character, and their deep appreciation of the great loss, not only to the society of which he was the head, but, also, our own loss and that of every humane cause in Boston.

Voted, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mr. Apthorp and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mr. Appleton read the following report, which was accepted: The "committee on spending twenty-five dollars a month for humane education agreed to offer gratuitously to three hundred public school teachers a copy of 'Our Dumb Animals' during the coming year.

"Circulars making known the offer have been sent to teachers on the subject.

"This would be two-fifths of the allowance for one year.

"The remainder of the money your committee agreed to expend in cards of the picture 'Signing the Pledge of Mercy' and in sending the same to teachers of our schools.

"In both directions the committee hope to receive the hearty approval of the Directors."

Voted, On motion of Mr. Sawyer, that the Directors instruct the President to employ as many constables as he may deem judicious, to act in protecting horses during the bad condition of our streets; also to employ horses to aid teams

Voted, On motion of Mr. Appleton, that Captain Currier, during the illness of the Secretary, make a detailed report in writing to the President at the end of each day of what has been done by him and the other agents during the day.

Mr. Appleton, for the committee on the transportation of live stock, desires to call attention to the merits of the Hunter car, which they have examined, and which is the only cattle-car they have thus far seen completed and ready for use, all others being in drawing or model. The facilities for keeping the cattle separated from each other and thus preventing overcrowding, as well as those for feeding and watering the animals in transit, seemed excellent, and entirely practicable. The committee hope to see this car in more general use, while at the same time they trust it will stimulate the owners and inventors of other improved systems to lose no time in putting theirs in practical operation, as more can be effected by the competition of various plans than by the recommendation of any one as judged by the model. Time and trial only can bring about satisfactory results.

The loss of life at sea during the winter months the past season, amounting to about twenty-five per cent. in cattle, sheep and hogs from Boston, has been so great that the committee recommend that shippers should seriously consider this question in its various bearings. They feel authorized to urge that in future live animals should only be sent across the Atlantic Ocean during those months when fair weather can be reasonably counted upon, and that in the winter season dressed meat should be exported for the European markets. The slaughtering and dressing should of course be done in the different ports of the Atlantic from which the steamships depart.

A communication to the Directors from Mr. Appleton on the subject of a dog shelter was read by himself, and a committee will be appointed by the President to confer with Mr. Appleton on the subject and report to the Directors. (We invite attention to the communication, which will be found in another column.)

Captain Currier was then invited to report what had been done by the agents in January, after which it was

Voted, To adjourn.

The Humane Journal, Chicago, Ill.

We hope the offer of its friends to send it free to teachers who may desire to see it will meet, as it should, universal acceptance. For its own sake this should be the result. It is a paper of increasing interest and value, and wherever it finds intelligent readers it will greatly aid the cause it serves so well. We shall watch with deep interest the results of this generous offer, so far as they can be known. For one thing, it will be a test of the moral tone of the teachers in the Illinois schools. We will not doubt that they will gladly say, "Yes," to its generous offer.

Edwin Lee Brown, Esq.

We are glad to see that this gentleman is lecturing on the claims of our cause in the towns and cities of the West. The "Central Illinois Review" says of his address at Onarga: "It was a lecture of statistics and facts. It was convincing. Mr.

Brown makes no pretence of oratorical power, but simply stands up like a noble man and states unvarnished facts in an earnest, manly and telling way."

A Peoria paper says he delivered a very able and carefully-prepared address, setting forth the most prominent evils as now existing, and showing wherein improvements should be made, and the proper method to pursue in doing so. At the close of his address at Peoria, a Society was organized, and the following officers were elected: William Reynolds, for president; H. R. Edwards, first vice-president; C. B. Allaire, second vice-president; Thomas Scholey, third vice-president; Henry P. Ayres, treasurer; Rev. George W. Kent, secretary. and a board of about fifty directors. We believe other societies have already resulted from his labors.

A Dog Shelter in Boston.

Nathan Appleton, Esq., has made a proposition on this subject to the Mass. Society P. C. A., which deserves a glad and honored recognition, whatever may be the immediate result. Mr. Appleton is one of our friends, let us say, who believes that no society can live upon its past. When new opportunities and duties arise it must meet them in the same loyal and devoted spirit it heard and obeyed its first call to labor, or its usefulness will lessen, if not in due time, end. Of course, this special work was not undertaken nor provided for when our societies were first formed. Of course, too, it is a special work, and cannot be undertaken to the neglect of the broader work of protecting all animals. But it is a work to be done as soon as practicable, and one that will plead with all hearts which have been touched with some sense of the claims of the animal creation upon man, until it has been done. The natural increase of the dog compels our communities to provide for the removal of the surplus supply in some way. Shall it be done painlessly? Shall it be by friends, or by people wholly indifferent? In the execution of the necessary laws in Massachusetts it has not been practicable to prevent the destruction of many most valuable animals, as no discretion has been given to the officers of the law; but this can be remedied so far as Boston is concerned, by our Society accepting the trust, which the State has offered it. The value of the lesson in humanity this acceptance would teach cannot be overestimated. An opportunity is now offered the Society. Mr. Appleton has bought the old Brighton Poor Farm in Ward 25, and he offers to the Massachusetts Society a part of it, containing about eight acres, with a house and barn thereon, for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The assessors of the city put a much higher value on the property. Mr. Appleton proposes to retain a strip of a few feet around the lot, so that no one shall ever be able to object to having on his adjoining estate such a Shelter, which, under the law, he might do. Mr. Appleton will also pay one thousand dollars towards the object. The impelling motive of Mr. Appleton has been to enable the Society to do what the Legislature has trustfully given it the power to do. We cannot forget that our Society has done its effective work heretofore largely by the munificent support of a comparatively few generous men and women, living and dead. It ought not to be so. Its claims are equally strong

upon thousands of others. It ought to be reasonable to expect from many new friends help enough for a special work of this kind. If ten thousand dollars were given for the purpose and the management of the shelter put by the Directors in the right hands, a noble work would have been done, and its future made reasonably sure without trenching upon the resources of the Society. To inquirers on the subject, we point to the work of the Women's Branch of the Penn. Society P. C. A. which has bravely done this work in Philadelphia for ten years. No other society in the world known to us can point to a nobler achievement.

Letter from the Foreign Secretary of the Madrid Society for the Protection of Animals and Plants to the President of the Massachusetts Society.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1882.

To the President of the Boston Society for the Protection of Animals:

MR. PRESIDENT, — The chief purpose of the exposition of animals and plants which have taken place in Madrid, has been no other than to use every possible and conceivable means to propagate those fine ideas of "protection" which we wish to implant in Spain. The pamphlet, the picture, the printed page, little poems, and, finally, conferences, have been the great sources from which we have drawn, in order to reach the most satisfactory results.

Our Vice-President and Commissioner of the Exposition, M. Emileo Ruiz de Salazar, has, without doubt, well understood the importance of public conferences, and has arranged them to perfection and with great attractiveness in the Exposition gardens.

Five conferences took place in the open air in the Retiro Garden, at a franc per ticket. Three conferences, arranged by prominent professors of teaching, were devoted to the schools. More than four thousand children presented a most touching spectacle by their attention and enthusiasm. The last two conferences were for the general public. More than six thousand people attended, and two famous orators explained eloquently the humanity of the protective ideas, and denounced with all their power the bull fights.

I have the honor, Mr. President, to send you the report of these two conferences. We are also expecting the notes of the three conferences for children to correct and print, and will send you the pamphlet when it is ready.

The Protective Society of Madrid takes pleasure in making known to its elder sister, the Boston Society, its labors undertaken in propagating these ideas. And it will greatly encourage us if our acts merit your approval.

Please accept, sir, my most distinguished sentiments of confraternity,

CARLOS SOBERIA,
President,
JOSE DE CARDENAS,
Foreign Secretary

With the above letter there were received several publications of the Madrid Society, of the most interesting character. Among them were good pictures of the more common domestic animals, with information of their history and anecdotes, so common in all languages, of their services to man. It is delightful to acknowledge such expressions of good will towards our own Society by our Spanish brethren. We cannot hope for more than that copies of our own publications and accounts of our doings may be equally suggestive and inspiring to them.

Children's Department.

Two and One.

Thou hast two ears, and but one mouth;
Remember it I pray:
For much there is that thou must hear,
And little say.

Thou hast two eyes, and but one mouth;
Ponder and reason well:
Full many things thou art to see,
And few things tell.

Thou hast two hands, and but one mouth;
Nature has rightly done:
For she has given two for work,
For eating, one.

From the German of Ruckert.

Contrary Billy.

Billy was a pedler's horse. Every day he drew a large wagon along the country roads. This large wagon was loaded with tin and brooms. It was a heavy load to draw. He stopped at all the houses, so that his master could sell the brooms and tins. One day, after he had trotted along for several miles, Billy stopped where there was no house in sight.

"Go along!" said his master.

"I won't!" said Billy.

This is the way Billy said "I won't." He set his fore feet out. He laid back his ears and shook his head.

His master got out of the wagon and patted him on the neck.

Billy would not stir.

He moved all the harness here and there, and patted him more.

Billy would not stir.

He talked to him in a very pleasant tone.

But Billy would not stir.

What was to be done?

The pedlar wished to sell his brooms and tins, and go home to supper. But he could not do this if Billy refused to do his part. He went to the back of the wagon. A gentleman who passed by thought he was going to whip the horse with some heavy thing. Instead, the pedlar took a pail from the wagon. There was some meal in this pail. He showed this to Billy, then he walked on and set the pail down.

Billy could see the pail.

Pretty soon Billy lifted his ears. He looked very good-natured. He went forward to the pail.

Then his master let him eat the meal. Then he put the pail back in the wagon, and Billy trotted off briskly with his load.

The meal was better for Billy than the whip.—*Little Folks' Reader.*

The Lioness and the Terrier.

In the Dublin Gardens there was a lioness that went by the name of the Old Girl. She was born in the gardens in 1859, and died there at the age of sixteen years (a pretty old age for a lioness), after presenting her owners with fifty-four cubs, of which she actually raised fifty. She was a lioness of very high spirit, though quite gentle, and good judges say she was the handsomest one they had ever seen.

These flesh-eating beasts, when in health, have no objection to the presence of rats in their cages, on the contrary they rather welcome them as a relief to that sameness of life which is the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. But in illness the case is different, for the ungrateful rats, not contented with having the lion's food, then begin to nibble the toes of the helpless lord of the forest, and add much to his discomfort.

To save "Old Girl" from this vexation the keeper placed in her cage a fine little terrier. He was at first received with a surly growl from Old Girl; but when the first rat appeared, and she saw the little terrier toss him into the air and catch him across the loins with a snap as he came down, she began to understand what the terrier was for.

Her whole manner was changed. She coaxed

the little dog to her side and folded her paw around him, as if to thank him for saving her from her terrible enemies, the rats. Every night after that the little terrier slept at the breast of the lioness, infolded with her paws, and on the watch for enemies. You may be sure that during the six weeks that Old Girl lived after this, the rats had a bad time.—*Young Folks.*

Six Feet.

My little rough dog and I
Live a life that is rather rare,
We have so many good walks to take,
And so few bad things to bear;
So much that gladdens and recreates,
So little of wear and tear.

Sometimes it blows and rains,
But still the six feet ply;
No care at all to the following four
If the leading two know why,
'Tis a pleasure to have six feet we think,
My little rough dog and I.

And we travel all one way;
'Tis a thing we should never do,
To reckon the two without the four,
Or the four without the two;
It would not be right if any one tried,
Because it would not be true.

And who shall look up and say,
That it ought not so to be,
Though the earth that is heaven enough for him,
Is less than that to me,
For a little rough dog can wake a joy
That enters eternity.

—*Humane Journal.*

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

A Dog in Washington Territory.

It was in the spring time, and the sheep were not strong and fat as now, so Jack was especially watchful. In going and coming to and from the ranch the sheep had to cross a small creek, which was swollen at this season. The sheep crossed at a leap; but one night an old and weak ewe fell back exhausted, after repeated attempts to gain the opposite bank. Jack saw this, and ran down to her and began whining or crying, at the same time biting hold of the loose wool about the neck, and pulling back. He continually called to me, both by voice and manner. I went down and lifted her on the other bank. Jack was very glad. He jumped about, whined, and repeatedly licked her face and head, and by every manifestation showed his joy. After that he always watched at this spot.

On the range he was continually hunting up sleeping lambs in danger of being left behind. He would awaken them by pawing or rooting with his nose. It is simply astonishing how intelligent these dogs are. I could punish him by my steady gaze, and by my manner toward him, and he would be hurt as deeply as if I whipped him. He knows as well as I when he had done wrong.

A Just Decision.

A pathetic case was heard before Mr. Justice Hawkins recently. John Edwards, a prisoner in Coldbath Fields Prison, sent there for uttering counterfeit coin, had tamed a mouse as a companion, and formed a great friendship for him. The warders had taken this mouse from him and killed it, the prison rules not, of course, allowing prisoners to keep pets. The prisoner, enraged at the death of his favorite, had assaulted one of the warders, and was indicted for the assault. Mr. Justice Hawkins charged favorably for the prisoner, expressing a good deal of sympathy for him, and the jury acquitted him. The truth is, that this was just a case which judicious prison authorities would have winked at. Of course, it would never do to permit prisoners to have favorite animals with them, but a mouse would not be often found in such a prison, still less the patience and gentleness requisite to tame it; and there could have been nothing but good in ignoring this slight and exceptional breach of prison rules. But warders, dressed in a little brief authority over a very rough set of men, are almost always tyrannical at heart. If the prisoner had not been enraged by the cruel killing of his little companion, he

would have been a worse man than he is.—*London Spectator.*

A Cincinnati Dog Story.

A HOMELESS LITTLE BLACK AND TAN THAT FOUND FRIENDS.—RESENTING AN INTERFERENCE.

Capt. James S. Wise has a little black and tan called Fannie that for dog sagacity is a marvel. She wandered into the captain's pleasant home on George Street a few years ago, and was then a homeless tramp. Where she came from nobody knows. She wandered in on three legs, the lower half of one of them having been severed—how severed is no better known than is the place whence she came. A square meal made the little crippled black and tan feel at home, and she was soon afterward christened Fannie. Her wonderful sagacity straightway developed. She can do almost everything but read, write, and talk. If the captain tells her in the morning to go up stairs and wake up some member of his family, mentioning the name of the person he wishes awakened, Fanny obeys, and never makes a mistake. She always goes in the right room, jumps on the bed, and pulls off the bedspreads and comforts, and will not desist in her efforts till the sleeper awakens and arises.

Until recently Capt. Wise had a little poodle, for which Fannie cherished a great antipathy. One evening Fannie was enjoying her supper, when the poodle insisted on sharing her meal with her. The result was a growl, a snap, and the fangs of Fannie were fastened in one of the poodle's legs. The poodle's ki-yi brought the family to the rescue. All attempts to induce the black and tan to let go, however, were of no avail, until Mrs. Wise seized the irate little brute by the throat and squeezed. She was then obliged to unfasten her teeth from the poodle to breathe. And now comes the queer part of the adventure—a part where a dog showed the same disposition to hold a grudge as an elephant is credited with possessing. Fannie was very much incensed at her mistress, and during the whole evening could not be induced to go near her, though she had always before shown a great deal of attachment for her.

The next evening, twenty-four hours later, a company of gentlemen had gathered at the residence of Capt. Wise, and were seated in the parlor, the writer among them. A lunch was served, during which Mrs. Wise proffered Fannie a piece of cake. The resentful little creature was very near Mrs. Wise at this time, but she instantly tossed up her head, as much as to say, "I don't want your cake," moved over to another part of the parlor, where the writer, supplied with precisely the same kind of cake, sat, and where Fannie was offered what she had refused from her mistress. She immediately accepted the cake and greedily devoured it. It was several days before she would forgive Mrs. Wise for taking sides with the poodle, and be friends with her again.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Dog Stops a Runaway Horse.

A horse attached to a cart, becoming unmanageable on upper Church Street Wednesday, started off on a run, leaving the owner sitting in the road where he had fallen when the animal started. The horse was heading the street named, and putting on more steam with every bound he made, until the corner of George Street was reached. Here a large Newfoundland dog suddenly appeared in the road and rushed toward the horse's head. The dog made repeated efforts to grasp the bridle in his mouth, each time falling heavily to the road and narrowly escaping injury from the horse's feet. But he at last made an extraordinary spring in the air, and, grasping the bridle firmly in his teeth, pulled the horse's head down and put a stop to the runaway. We could not learn the name of the owner of the horse. The dog having done a remarkable service disappeared in the direction of George Street. Eyewitnesses state that it was one of the most intelligent acts of a dumb beast which they had ever seen.—*New Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.*

Kiss Me!

The beautiful picture by Mr. Holmes this month is worthy of a place beside his "Can't you talk?" or "Which do you like?" which have appeared in "Our Dumb Animals." The dog to which he has given prominence is that of the shepherd type, so invaluable to men who have the care of sheep, and of whom so many remarkable stories are on record. The intelligence of the dog in our picture would lead us to believe he might have been the hero in any of them.

SOME of our readers may have seen before the following anecdote of the colley; but it is reprinted for the benefit of many who have not seen it and because it is so worthy of remembrance.

"How well do I recollect the Ettrick shepherd descanting on the sagacity and perseverance of his favorite sheep-dog! His name was Sirrah, and he told me the following extraordinary anecdote of him, which I give in his own words:—

"About seven hundred lambs, which were once under my care at weaning time, broke up at midnight, and scampered off in three divisions across the hills, in spite of all that I and an assistant lad could do to keep them together. 'Sirrah, my man!' said I in great affliction, 'they are awa.' The night was so dark that I could not see Sirrah, but the faithful animal



ENGRAVED BY S. S. KILBURN.

KISS ME!

FROM A PICTURE BY G. A. HOLMES.

heard my words—words such as of all others were sure to set him most on the alert; and without much ado he silently set off in search of the recreant flock. Meanwhile I and my companion did not fail to do all in our power to recover our lost charge. We spent the whole night in scouring the hills for miles around, but of neither the lambs nor Sirrah could we obtain the slightest trace. It was the most extraordinary circumstance that had occurred in my pastoral life. We had nothing for it (day having dawned) but to return to our master and inform him that we had lost his whole flock of lambs and knew not what had become of them. On our way home, however, we discovered a body of lambs at the bottom of a deep ravine, called the Flesh Clench, and the indefatigable Sirrah standing in front of them, looking all around for some relief, but still standing true to his charge. The sun was then up; and when we first came in view of them we concluded that it was one of the divisions which Sirrah had been unable to manage until he came to that commanding situation. But what was our astonishment when we discovered by degrees that not one lamb of the whole flock was wanting! How he had got all the divisions collected in the dark is beyond my comprehension. The charge was left entirely to himself from midnight until the rising of the sun, and if all the shepherds in the forest had been there to have assisted him they could not have effected it with greater propriety. All that I can farther say is, that I never felt so grateful to any creature below the sun as I did to my honest Sirrah that morning."

The Dog.

"The dog can receive yet more. He craves food; but he also craves affection. A life higher than his own is needed for his happiness. He looketh at the hand of his master as the inferior looketh at the superior when itself is great enough to discover greatness. The dog finds deity in his master. From him he takes law and love both. From him he receives joy so intense that even his master marvels at it, and wonders that so slight a motion of his hand, so brief an utterance from his lips, can make any being so happy. It is because the dog can receive so much, that thought ranks him so high. And the capacity of receptiveness gives accurate measurement and gradation to animals and to men."—Murray.

Humane Pictures.

In two recent numbers of "Punch" there have been in each a picture that may fairly claim the honor of being classed as humane. The first, Jan. 21, represents a pigeon just shot in a ring, surrounded by spectators, among whom are as many women as men, and called, "Sport, from the Pigeon's point of view." In the number for Jan. 28, is a picture of two hounds just ready to seize a hare, running for life, in sight of many excited spectators, whose open mouths and gestures show their enjoyment! It is called "A Coursing Match, from the Hare's point of view."

A NEWFOUNDLAND dog was run over on Blue Hill Avenue yesterday morning by a heavily-loaded stone team and killed. The dog had been sick for some time, and the owner and those who witnessed the occurrence think the dog committed suicide, for he waited till several light teams passed, and then lay down deliberately in front of the heavy one.—Boston Herald.

Branding Animals.

In a newspaper lately sent me from Australia, I was much grieved to see from the advertisements of lost and strayed animals how cruelly they must be there treated. For instance:—

Found, a gray gelding, aged, branded on the off flank with the letters R. S. and F. C.; on the off shoulder T. R., and on the near flank O. S.

There were many advertisements of a similar character, which show that every fresh owner marks the unfortunate animal with his own brand. Should not this torture be made illegal?

Horses in France are marked on the hoof. This gives no pain, causes no disfigurement, lasts a considerable time, and can be easily renewed either on the same or the other fore foot, when it grows down or the horse changes its owner.

Cattle can be, and in our farm are, marked on the horn. The mark can be made when the animal is only a few months old, and is perfectly legible on our oldest cows. If the mark is carefully made with a small branding-iron, it is so clearly and deeply cut that it would be almost impossible to obliterate it, even by filing. Of course there is plenty of room, even on a short horn, for the initials of half a dozen different owners.—Animal World.

CURRAN was pleading before Fitzgibbon, the Irish chancellor, with whom he was on terms of anything but friendship. The chancellor, with the distinct purpose, as it would seem, of insulting the advocate, brought with him on the bench a large Newfoundland dog, to whom he devoted a great deal of his attention while Curran was addressing a very elaborate argument to him. At a very material point in the speech, the judge turned away, and seemed wholly engrossed with his dog. Curran ceased to speak. "Go on, go on, Mr. Curran," said the chancellor. "Oh, I beg a thousand pardons, my Lords," said the witty barrister. "I really was under the impression that your Lordships were in consultation."

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

A Good Indication.

This morning as I was passing Horticultural Hall I noticed a crowd of people collecting near the front of the paper-hanging store in the upper corner of that handsome building. All were looking curiously up at the sign over the door, and there, upon approaching nearer, I saw imprisoned behind the sign, with its feet hanging out pathetically, a poor little dove. It was very still, and, perhaps, already frozen. Presently a pole was brought from the store, and the bird carefully pushed towards the end of the sign, and so released. It was soon on its feet, and bobbing its thanks with its pretty head took to its wings. The crowd immediately dispersed, with an expression of relief and pleasure very gratifying to witness.

January 4th, 1882.

A well-known friend of our cause told us of the care for a dove on Howard Street as it enters Court, a few days ago. The bird had its leg caught in a ring attached to the telegraph wire which crosses the street there. A considerable crowd had gathered, watching the struggles of the bird without seeing how it could be liberated. After a while some one came out on one of the roofs, and, at some personal peril, was enabled to draw the string to himself, and set the bird free. Three cheers rang out from the crowd in honored recognition of the kindly act. Nobody could tell us the name of the brave deliverer, or we should gladly give it.

THE following sentence is posted up on the gates of the town of Friedhausen:—"Beware of cruelty to animals! Let whoever can, prevent it! Whoever witnesses unlawful acts of this kind let him point them out!"—Androclus.

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in January.

Whole number of complaints received, 159; viz., Beating, 10; overworking and overloading, 31; overdriving, 10; driving when lame or galled, 18; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 22; torturing, 2; driving when diseased, 6; cruelly transporting, 3; defective streets, 1; general cruelty, 56.
Remedied without prosecution, 33; warnings issued, 42; not substantiated, 49; not found, 7; anonymous, 3; prosecuted, 5; convicted, 4.
Animals killed, 28; taken from work, 8.

Receipts by the Society in January.

FINES.

From Police Court—Lowell (2 cases), \$20.
District Courts.—2d Plymouth (2 cases), \$3.01; N. Middlesex, \$1.
Municipal Court.—Boston (5 cases, 1 paid at jail), \$40.02; Brighton District (3 cases), \$11.50; S. Boston District, \$5; Charlestown District, \$15.
Witness fees, \$7.70.
Total, \$103.23.

FROM MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Mrs. William Appleton, \$130; Mrs. Sarah S. Russell, \$50; surplus of funds contributed to meet the expenses of the meetings of the American Humane Association, \$50.66; Mrs. Leland Fairbanks, \$14.80.

TEN DOLLARS EACH.

W. J. Gatling, Mrs. F. A. Davis, Mrs. John Lowell, A. M. Merriam.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Dr. W. C. B. Fifield, Mrs. E. F. Parker, Mrs. E. A. Grothusen, Mrs. E. S. Clark, H. A. Whitney, W. B. Youngman, Z. C. Holland, Mrs. J. T. Coolidge, A. T. Perkins, H. S. Shaw, F. W. Hunne- well, Mrs. S. H. Bullard, Richard Olney, Dr. B. E. Wing, Charles Richardson, A lady of eighty-six years.
Ellet Church, Newton, \$3.

TWO DOLLARS EACH.

Mrs. J. C. Burrage, Geo. H. Eager, Dr. Wm. Bryden. Three anonymous.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

J. E. Waitt, R. B. Walker, A. J. Holland, C. B. Clark, Mrs. G. F. Williams, Miss Fellows, T. C. Amory, E. P., E. C. Keller, S. B. L., H. Guild. Five anonymous.
Total, \$396.46.

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Interest, \$26.25; publications sold, \$4.00. Total, 30.25.
Total receipts in January, \$755.21.

Miss Cobbe's Article in the "Fortnightly Review," on "Vivisection: Four Replies."

Having occupied so much space on the subject of vivisection in the present paper, we have only room to call the attention of all inquirers to this important article, and to give its closing sentences:—

There was a glorious day, a century ago, when a Chief Justice of England proclaimed that the hour in which a slave touched English soil he became free. I do not despair, though my remaining days must be few, of hearing another great English Chief Justice proclaim that every humble brute living on English ground or flying in English air shall be for ever guarded against vivisection.

Let our position, once for all, be understood.

We desire to stop the torture of animals as a grave moral offence, the consequences of which—be they fortunate or the reverse—we are no more concerned to weigh than those of any other evil deed, but which we believe to be without real advantage to the physical welfare of the community, as we are assured they are detrimental to its moral interests.

We find it practically impossible to separate torturing from non-torturing vivisection, or to obtain for an animal bound on a vivisection table any security against the extremity of torture.

We, therefore, ask of Parliament the total prohibition of vivisection.

Hyde Park, Mass.

On the morning of February 12th, the Rev. A. Judson Rich, of the Unitarian Church, preached a thoughtful and awakening sermon on "Man and the Brute Creation" from the text, "Open thy mouth for the dumb." In the evening the Sunday-school had a "Service of Mercy" with a large hearing, for which the sermon had prepared the way. How man and beast would be helped, if our churches generally gave serious thought to this subject? When we remember that the rights of the cattle were not forgotten when the ten commandments were given it may surely claim the church's notice occasionally, say, one Sunday in fifty-two.

A Devoted Friend to Our Cause.

We find in a New Hampshire paper the following reference to one of several good workers in that State. We are afraid we should not be forgiven if we printed the lady's name, and it is hardly necessary: "The activity of, and monetary assistance rendered to those who are prepared to fight the battles of the brute creation, by a revered lady residing in an adjoining town, have materially aided in reducing the number of cruelties to horses, dogs, etc. To this lady belongs the honor of the establishment of a State officer with full powers to act in the premises; and, taking the obstructions to be overcome into consideration, we believe that incalculable good has been done."

Bible References to Animals.

Perhaps the small concordance underneath may be useful to your readers, for whom I have had much pleasure in compiling it.

ASS.—Num. xxii. 21-33; xvi. 15; Dent. xxii. 10; Job xxiv. 3; Prov. xxvi. 3; Isa. i. 3, Zech. ix 9; Matt. xxi. 2-7.

BIRDS.—Gen. i. 20, 21; vii. 14; Ps. xi. 1; civ. 17; Prov. i. 11; vii. 23; Eccles. ix. 12; Cant. ii. 12; Isa. xxxi. 5; Matt. viii. 20; xxiii. 37; 1 Cor. xv. 39; James iii. 7.

DOG.—Ex. xi. 7; Eccles. ix. 4; Matt. xv. 26, 27; Luke xvi. 21; Phil. iii. 2; Rev. xxii. 15.

DOVE.—Gen. viii. 8-12; Ps. lv. 6; lxxviii. 13; Matt. xii. 16; Matt. x. 16; xxi. 12.

EAGLE.—Deut. xxxii. 11; Job xxxix. 27; Ps. ciii. 5; Pro. xxx. 17; Isa. xl. 31; Jer. iv. 13; xlix. 16; Ez. i. 10; Rev. iv. 7.

HORSE.—Ex. xv. 21; Ps. xxxii. 9; xxxiii. 17; cxlvii. 10; Prov. xxi. 31; Rev. vi. 2, 4, 5, 8; xix. 11, 14, 19, 21.

LION.—Judg. xiv. 5-9; 1 Sam. xvii. 34-37; Ps. xxxiv. 10; Prov. xx. 30; Isa. xl. 6, 7; xxxv. 9; Dan. vi. 7-25; 1 Pet. v. 8; Rev. iv. 7; v. 5.

Ox.—Deut. xxv. 4; Job, i. 3; Ps. viii. 7; xiv. 14; Isa. i. 3; xxx. 24; Luke xiii. 15; xiv. 5, 19; 1 Cor. ix. 9.

RAVEN.—Gen. viii. 7; 1 Kings xvii. 4-6; Job, xxxviii. 41; Ps. cxlvii. 9; Prov. xxx. 17; Luke xii. 24.

SERPENT.—Gen. iii. 1, 13, 14; Num. xxi. 6-9; Job. xxvi. 13; Matt. x. 16; Luke xi. 11; John iii. 14; Rev. xii. 9; xx. 2.

SHEEP.—Gen. iv. 2; xxix. 2-11; Deut. xxii. 1; 1 Sam. xi. 19; xvii. 34; xxv. 2; 2 Sam. vii. 8; 1 Chron. v. 21; Job i. 3; xlii. 12; Ps. cxix. 176; cxliv. 13; Ez. xxxiv. 6; Joel i. 18; Isa. liii. 6, 7; Matt. xii. 11, 12; xxv. 33; Luke xv. 4, 5; John x. 3-16; xxi. 16.

SPARROW.—Ps. lxxxiv. 3; cii. 7; Matt. x. 29.—*Animal World*.

Is the Jewish Mode of Killing Oxen Enforced by Scripture?

SIR,—The Society for the Protection of Animals in Courland is anxiously endeavoring to ameliorate the manner of slaughtering animals in that province, and in reply to objections founded on the number of Jews in that part of the country, it states that many learned Rabbis hold that the peculiar method of killing adopted by their nation is not enforced by the law of Moses. It would appear that this method only applies to animal sacrifices, and may readily be accounted for by the necessity of sprinkling the creature's blood upon the altar. Two different words, *Schachat* on the one hand and *Sabach* on the other, denote the difference in the manner of killing for religious or profane purposes. *Schachat*, as I understand the argument, would be equivalent to the French word *égorgé*, while *Sabach* simply means killed, without denoting the manner of death. *Sabach* was always used, unless the animal killed was intended for sacrificial purposes.—*Animal World*.

Protecting Animals Against Sunstroke.

Relative to the above subject, I beg to state that "sunshades" for horses have been in use for several years in Bombay, where I have seen them repeatedly, especially applied to animals drawing tram-cars. Probably they are adopted in other parts of India, but they have not come under my observation elsewhere than in Bombay.

These protections much resemble those quaint articles of head-dress, rightly named "uglies," worn many years ago by ladies at the seaside in England.—*Animal World*.

Our Dumb Animals.

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